

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*(E. HUGHES JONES, M.D., C.M., J.P.)*

TOGETHER WITH THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

*(E. L. LLOYD JONES, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.Inst.)*

FOR THE YEAR

## 1944

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Leigh a Williams, Cyf., Rhyl.



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With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health



# URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

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## Public Health Committee, 1944.

Councillor E. Williams (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor S. Roose (Chairman).

Councillor Joseph Brookes.

Councillor T. E. Roberts.

„ G. Cain.

„ J. Tym.

„ C. O. Edwards.

„ R. W. Williams.

„ Arthur O. Jones.

„ B. Wadsworth.

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## Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. HUGHES JONES, M.D., C.M., J.P.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

\*I G. GRIFFITH, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., M.R.I.P.H.

Senior Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

\*W. A. FIELD.

Junior Clerk:

\*E. G. BLACK.

Shorthand Typist:

MISS W. HOGG.

Temporary Clerks:

W. A. CARR.      A. J. MILLWARD.

Matron of the Rhyll Isolation Hospital, Foryd Station:

MRS. E. A. DARLINGTON.

Disinfector:

S. JONES.

Rodent Operative:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

\* Serving in H.M. Forces.



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# Annual Report

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

### For the Year 1944

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**To the Chairman and Members of the Rhyl Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

In presenting my twenty-seventh Annual Report for 1944, first and foremost we ought to thank God that the war is over. Even if the 'difficult task of peace-time problems loom ahead, they are not to be compared with the stress of war with all its uncertainties, the loss of valuable lives which can never be replaced, leaving the country so much the poorer of talent and bravery which has never been surpassed, not to mention material loss and treasure.

The Report follows the form required by the 'Ministry of Health Circulars 2793 (Wales) and 49/45 (Wales).

#### HOUSING.

The most important national problem is the provision of houses. The shortage, of course, is due to the 'war; no building has been done for six years, although the population has increased by thousands and the scramble for houses, flats or even rooms goes on often with very disheartening results, so I would impress upon the Council the extreme urgency of providing as many houses as soon as possible, as the situation is tragic.

The health of the community has been very good, especially when we consider the great influx to the town of civilians, and a great number of officials of the different Ministries and Military authorities who have requisitioned our more commodious buildings as well as many apartment houses which must of necessity produce overcrowding which could not be



prevented. We have been fortunate in not having any epidemic, the only difference has been digestion trouble with a few cases of dystentery, which have all yielded to treatment, no fatal case being recorded.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles have been of a mild form, thanks to immunisation and isolation as early as possible.

The majority of people are suffering from tiredness, or fatigue, and one wonders whether this is due to exhaustion after over-stimulation and exertion during the war, or the type of food and lack of vitamins, especially vitamin C—probably both have contributed to it.

The Health Services are working with their usual efficiency, although their operations in every direction have greatly increased; food inspection, as I mentioned in my last report, in particular; the supervision of tenants and lodgers to see that they keep to a certain standard of cleanliness both of the rooms they occupy and their persons.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply is watched carefully, and on the whole producers and retailers have responded very well to any suggestions made to them, although I should like to see the restriction to a particular retailer being abolished and freedom of choice once more restored to encourage healthy competition.

### WATER SUPPLY.

There is a sufficient and abundant supply of bacteriological and chemically pure water which has the highest Ministry of Health standard—Class 1. All dwelling houses and business premises have a piped supply which is constant.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is functioning very satisfactorily although there have been difficulties owing to shortage of nurses and domestic staff. This deficiency is a universal one, and needs very energetic action by the appropriate Government Department to provide all the requirements of the hospital in this direction, as a solution must be found.



The Matron, with the co-operation of her staff, have overcome these difficulties by personal sacrifice, so that the patients never lack attention.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation

74

Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation.

213

The number of children considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1944, were:—

2,650

729

Total 3,379.

Percentage immunised:

88.33%

60.75%

### COLEG CLWYD SICK BAY.

The Sick Bay continues to do good work. Both patients and relatives are only too glad to avail themselves of the service provided.

The number treated during the year were 163.

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

These baths are owned by the Local Authority and are open for the summer season.

They were visited from time to time, and samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were found to be satisfactory.

### RHYL CUT.

This water course continues to work satisfactory, being constantly cleansed by the Catchment Board, giving a more efficient drainage than hitherto.

### PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Public Abattoir still provides an essential service in ensuring that sound meat free from disease is offered to the public as a result of careful inspection.

## DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

The number of deaths from cancer continues to increase, and by far the heaviest mortality figure occurs amongst people—even from adolescence to old age. It is more frequent than it was formerly known owing to early and better methods of investigation, but it is encouraging that due to early diagnosis treatment is more successful.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

I should like to mention the benefit to the community as a result of mass-radiology in industrial premises and etc., which is bringing to light cases in the very early stages of the disease, thus enabling early treatment; but it is to be regretted, due to shortage of nurses, many beds are vacant in sanatoria and the waiting lists are very heavy. The number of cases reported as a result of mass-radiology is bound to increase on previous years for the reasons stated above; but as a long term policy will show its benefits in future years, as the most hopeful time for successful treatment of the disease is in the early stages of infection, before it can be clinically diagnosed.

60 per cent of all cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are due to food borne infection, of which milk is the frequent cause; thus it is essential that all milk supplies should be carefully examined bacteriologically.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is abundant and excellent.

Forty-eight samples of water were taken during the year and a typical comment of the Bacteriologist is "Very satisfactory."

There is one private water supply in the district derived from a Borehole 250 feet deep.

The water from this borehole is not used for human consumption but for trade purposes.

Bacteriological examination of the water showed that its purity was satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Work has been completed on the construction of a new high level storage reservoir and the provision of additional

pumping plant at the main Pumping Station, which, it is hoped, will obviate any flooding in the low level areas of the district due to sewers becoming surcharged with storm water.

### CAMPING.

1. The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year were 5 Licensed. There were no Organised Camps.

2. The number of Camping Sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936: Nil.

Five Licences were granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, Section 141.

Four persons were refused Licences.

3. The estimated number of campers resident in the district at one time was approximately 2,750—3,000.

4. A portion of one Camping Ground was used for housing homeless persons under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

1. The number of houses found to be infested during the year were:—

3 Council and 43 Private Houses, which were disinfested.

2. The methods employed for freeing the houses from bed bugs were:—

3 Council and 43 Private Houses—Spraying with Vermicine insectide and the use of Sulphur Dioxide Gas.

### STATISTICS.

#### POPULATION.

The Population of the district as given in the census returns for 1931 was 13,485. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 18,370.

#### BIRTH RATE.

During the year there were registered after inward and outward transfers, 302 births (R.G.R.), viz.: 158 males and 144 females. Out of this number 13 males and 15 females were



illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population is 16.43 per 1,000, and 22.39 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). The birth rate for England and Wales for the same period is 17.6. The local Registrar's returns show that 222 births, viz., 114 males and 108 females were registered within the district—which is equal to the rate of 12.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 16.46 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

### DEATH RATE.

The total deaths from all causes registered (R.G.R.) was 291, viz.: 145 males and 146 females, which gives a corrected death rate of 15.84 per 1,000 of the population, and a rate of 23.79 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). The local Registrar's returns show that 314 deaths were registered within the district—which is equal to a rate of 17.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 23.28 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485)—but of that number (314) 49 were non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred to their different localities. On the other hand 26 persons belonging to the district died outside its boundaries, and are to be added to the local deaths of residents, giving a true or "corrected" death rate of 15.84 of the estimated population (18,370), and 23.79 of the census population (13,485).

Rate amongst persons aged 65 years and upwards:—

At this age period 187 deaths occurred between the ages of 65 and 95, the average being 75 years, giving a rate of 10.18 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 13.87 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

The 187 deaths equal 55.02 per cent of the total deaths registered inside and outside the district, i.e., 314 local deaths plus 26 deaths of persons transferred to the district—340.

In the total of 187, 17 non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred in their own districts and 21 belonging to this district, whose deaths were registered elsewhere, are included.

The total percentage of deaths aged 65 years and upwards actually belonging to the district, after inward and outward transfers, is equal to 58.

### ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

One death occurred from the principal Zymotic Diseases.



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 20 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 66.0 per 1,000 registered births, as against 46 for England and Wales.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

10 deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.54 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 0.74 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

## OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading one death occurred, equal to a rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 0.07 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

## OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading four deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 0.29 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). Also Bronchitis 13, equal to a rate of 0.70 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370) and 0.96 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485). Pneumonia 7, equal to a rate of 0.38 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and 0.52 per 1,000 of the census population.

## DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

43 deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.28 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,370), and 3.19 per 1,000 of the census population (13,485).

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

The local Registrar has supplied me with the following information:—

During the year 1944 the number of successful vaccinations were 44, whilst 55 exemptions were granted. The number of births were 302, showing that only 14.6 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated.

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of Public Health Administration is entirely under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitors. A Welfare Centre has been established at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, at which local ladies also give voluntary assistance.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Department is also under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the nearest station for treatment being Chester.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases admitted into the Hospital was 79.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Exclusive of Foreshore ... ..	1,700	acres
Area—Inclusive of Foreshore... ..	2,579	acres
Population at Census 1901 ... ..	8,461	
Population at Census 1911 ... ..	9,005	
Population at Census 1921 ... ..	13,490	
Population at Census 1931 ... ..	13,485	
Population R.G. Estimate 1944 ... ..	18,370	
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1931 ... ..	3,013	
Number of families or separate occupiers 1931 ... ..	3,183	
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1944 ... ..	£170,061	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£688	
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	4,900	

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Registrar-General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births				} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... .. 16.44.
Legitimate... ..	274	145	129	
Illegitimate... ..	28	13	15	
Still Births ... ..	13	8	5	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 41.27
Deaths ... ..	291	145	146	
				} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population 15.84

Deaths from puerperal causes:—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0	...
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	1	3.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total... ..	1	3.17

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	66.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	58.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	142.9
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	1
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	43

### CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The only noteworthy causes of sickness outside the notifiable or (epidemic) diseases were: Bronchial Colds, Influenza Colds and Catarrh.

### SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Hospitals and other Institutions available for the district.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) The District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to the Queen's Institute, employ two District Nurses to visit the poorer people in their homes, to the funds of which the Council contribute.

(b) There are no arrangements for the professional nursing of any class of Infectious Disease, outside the Isolation Hospital.

**Midwives.**—There are seven Midwives practising in the district, not including the Nurses from the R.A. Hospital, who are qualified but do not practice.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—There is a local centre at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, Rhyl, under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the County M.O.H. and Inspector of Midwives.

**Institutional Provision.**—No provision is made within the district for unmarried mothers or illegitimate infants. There is a small School for Blind Children, a Home for Waifs and Strays, and a Convalescent Home for poor children.



**Hospitals.** No provision is made for the treatment of Tuberculosis, Maternity or Smallpox. The R.A. Children's Hospital and Convalescent Home is provided for women and children, the patients coming from all parts of England and Wales. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and a minimum fee per patient. This Hospital consists of—

**(R.A. Hospital).**

**Hospital Block.**

	No. of Beds
4 Large Wards (with balconies attached) ... ..	69
6 Private Wards ... ..	6

**Convalescent Block.**

5 Private Rooms ... ..	5
5 Large Wards ... ..	74
3 Double Rooms ... ..	6

Total number of beds ... .. 160

**The Prince Edward War Memorial Hospital** is doing good service. This consisted of one block of buildings containing two wards of six beds each, four private wards of one bed each and the usual administrative rooms. Extensions have been carried out at this hospital at a cost of £11,000, increasing the bed accommodation to 42 in both Male and Female wards; also small Children's ward, several Private wards, and a new Nurses' Home have been erected. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and a minimum scale of fees.

**Isolation Hospital.**—Provision is made for the treatment of Infectious Diseases occurring within the district, viz., Scarlet Fever, 4 adult beds; Diphtheria, 2 adult beds; Enteric Fever, 2 adult beds; total, 8 adult beds. There is also an annex building, consisting of two wards of 14 adult beds; and small nurses' room, which is intended for emergency purposes; also an Administrative Block, etc.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Foryd Station, near Abergele, outside the district. There is no provision for the treatment of Smallpox beyond the possession of land as a site for a hospital.

**Ambulance Facilities:—**

(a) For Infectious Diseases, Motor Ambulance.



- (b) For Non-infectious Cases and Accident Cases a small push ambulance kept by the County Police. A motor ambulance, the property of a private firm, is used for general hospital cases. Also an ambulance is operated by the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

### LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements have been made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Pathological and Bacteriological examinations.

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin is supplied free to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria and all suspect cases.

The Council contribute one half the cost of Insulin purchased by necessitous cases.

### LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.

Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Cholera, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polioencephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms), Malaria (cases contracted in this country), and other cases.

### LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 19, 20, 22, 28, 30, 31, 51, 53, 54, 85 and 86.

Public Health Act, 1925.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Regulations—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Byelaws—Slaughterhouses, 1931.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures, 1913.

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, and Fish Friers, 1915, and Chip Potato Friers, 1931.

Registries for Female Domestic Servants, 1915.

Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, 1877.

Nuisances, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

Rhyl Improvements Acts, 1852, 1872, and 1901.  
 Rhyl Water Act, 1932.  
 Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It was not found necessary to take legal action against any person for contraventions of Section 141 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, relating to Camping.

### SCHOOL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The seven elementary schools and one secondary school within the district have received attention.

Epidemic sickness, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza Colds, and Mumps, were prevalent at varying periods, in consequence of which some the schools were closed for periods as a preventative measure. All the schools were disinfected after closure and during the holiday periods. The Medical Inspection of the children attending the schools is carried out by the County Medical Officer and Staff. There is a School Clinic at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, which is open each Monday between 1.30 and 4 p.m., when a doctor is present.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health, M.D., C.M. (part time), one Senior Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full time), one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Dip. R. Inst. P.H., C.M.I.L.U. (full time—in the Forces). (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants). A Rodent Operative, a Senior Clerk and Junior Clerk, Shorthand Typist; also a Matron and Staff at the Isolation Hospital.

### SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Herewith I append the Report and Statistics supplied to me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. L. Lloyd Jones, also the usual statistics.

(Signed) E. HUGHES JONES, M.D.,  
 Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1945.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the district during 1944:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5 ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
10 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
15 ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ... ..	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
25 ... ..	6	4	1	...	1	1	...	...
35 ... ..	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
45 ... ..	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
55 ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwds	...	..	2	...	..	...	1	1
Totals ...	15	15	7	1	6	1	1	2

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 10.

The number of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths was nil.

Ration 0—10.

In any case of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths, enquiries are immediately made, and the replies forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

There is a local dispensary under the supervision of the County Tuberculosis Officer.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 172.

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.



TABLE I.  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital ‡	Total Deaths
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	30	1	1	...	1	1	8	6	2	5	3	1	1	36	1
Scarlet Fever ...	23	...	2	...	4	2	10	...	1	3	1	...	...	20	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sub-Acute Polionmyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	4	...	...
Pneumonia ...	19	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...
Erysipelas ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles ...	34	...	6	4	4	5	10	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	73	8	10	4	10	13	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	5	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Total ...	198	10	19	9	20	22	62	12	5	14	7	10	8	65	2
Cases Removed to Hospital	...	1	2	3	3	7	20	9	4	10	3	1	2	65*	...

\* 14 Service Patients were admitted to Hospital making a Total of 79.  
‡ Including Suspects.



TABLE 11.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Civilian Death Rates and Analysis of { England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs  
Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Diseases and Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns,  
in the year 1944 } and London.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	—	4.8	46
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	—	7.3	52
148 smaller towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	—	4.4	44
London	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.08	—	10.1	61





TABLE IV.  
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS.  
Causes of Death in Rhyl Urban District, 1944.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
All causes ... ..				145	146
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...
2	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping cough	...	...	1	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	..	1
6	Influenza ... ..	...	...	1	2
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...
8	Cerebro-spinal fever...	...	...	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	8	2
10	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	1
11	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	1	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	20	23
14	Diabetes ... ..	...	...	1	1
15	Intra, oranial, vascular lesions	...	...	18	27
16	Heart Disease	...	...	38	29
17	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	3	10
19	Bronchitis	...	...	10	3
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	2	5
21	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	2	2
22	Ulcer of stomach or duodenom...	...	...	2	...
23	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	2	5
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	3	2
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...
30	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, mal- formations, etc.	...	...	6	6
32	Senility	...	...	..	...
33	Suicide	...	...	1	1
34	Road traffic accidents	...	...	1	1
35	Other violence	...	...	5	3
36	All other causes	...	...	20	18
Special Causes (included in No. 36 above)					
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...
Deaths of					
Infants under 1 year	Total	...	...	11	9
	Legitimate	...	...	9	7
	Illegitimate	...	...	2	2
Live Births					
{	Total	...	...	158	144
	Legitimate	...	...	145	129
	Illegitimate	...	...	13	15
Still Births					
{	Total	...	...	8	5
	Legitimate	...	...	7	4
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	1
Resident Population				18,370	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.					

TABLE V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1944.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under  
1 Year of Age.

Name of District—RHYL URBAN.

Causes of Death.		Under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	Certified	... 12	6	2	20
	Uncertified	... ..	...	...	...
{	Small-pox	... ..	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	... ..	...	...	...
{	Measles	... ..	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	... ..	...	...	...
{	Whooping-Cough	... ..	1	...	1
	Diphtheria and Croup	... ..	...	...	...
{	Erysipelas	... ..	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	... ..	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	... ..	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	... ..	1	...	1
{	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	... ..	...	...	...
	Convulsions	... 3	...	1	4
{	Laryngitis	... ..	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	... ..	...	...	...
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	1	...	1
	Diarrhœa	... ..	...	...	...
{	Enteritis...	... ..	.	...	...
	Gastritis	... ..	...	...	...
{	Syphilis	... ..	...	...	...
	Rickets	... ..	...	...	...
{	Suffocation, overlying	... ..	1	...	1
	Injury at Birth	... 1	...	...	1
{	Atelectasis	... ..	...	...	...
	Congenital Malformations	... ..	...	...	...
{	Premature Birth	... 5	...	...	5
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	1	2	...	3
{	Influenza	... ..	...	...	...
	Other Causes	... 2	...	1	3
Totals		... 12	6	2	20

Nett Births registered during the calendar year 302	{	Legitimate	...	274
		Illegitimate	...	28
Nett Deaths registered during the calender year 20	{	Legitimate Infants	...	16
		Illegitimate Infants	...	4



RHYL ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.  
Patients Admitted.

1944	Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Paratyphoid	T.B. Meningitis	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Measles	Mumps	C.S. Meningitis
January ...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	3	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
April ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
May ...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...
June ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
July ...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ..	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
October ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nov. ...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dec. ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total... ..	19	3	30	8	2	1	2	5	2	5	2

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1944: ... 8

Admitted.

Under 5 years ...	...	...	...	13
Over 5 years ...	...	...	...	66
Patients in Hospital January 1st, 1944	...	...	...	Nil
				—
				79
Males ...	...	...	...	39
Females	...	...	...	40
				—
				79

Results.

Patients Cured ...	...	...	...	68
Deaths	...	...	...	3
1 C.S. Meningitis ...	In Hospital	4 days		
1 T.B. Meningitis ...	In Hospital	6 days		
1 Diphtheria... ..	In Hospital	10 days		
Patients Remaining in Hospital	...	...	...	8
				—
				79

NOTE. 14 Service Patients were admitted to the Hospital.

January, 1945. E. A. DARLINGTON,  
MATRON.

During the last ten years the number of cases of Infectious Diseases admitted and the Mortality Rate are as follows:—

Year	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000
1935 ... ..	59	1	16.9
1936 ... ..	26	1	38.4
1937 ... ..	52	1	19.2
1938 ... ..	49	1	20.4
1939 ... ..	42	2	47.6
1940 ... ..	81	3	30.0
1941 ... ..	135	6	44.4
1942 ... ..	103	7	67.9
1943 ... ..	90	2	22.2
1944 ... ..	79	3	38.0

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

### REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1944.

A copy of the Report received from Mr. W. Wasley, Supt. Flintshire Constabulary, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and district as Inspector of Food and Drugs.

### FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES.

As desired, I append particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken during the year of 1944, within the Rhyl Urban District by the Police.

Description of Sample	No. of Samples taken	Result of Analysis	Prosecutions	Caution
New Milk... ..	31	Genuine 28		3
Pudding Mixture ...	3	Genuine 3		
White Bread... ..	2	Genuine 2		
Malt Vinegar... ..	2	Genuine 2		
Salmon... ..	1	Genuine 1		
Whisky... ..	2	Genuine 2		
Dried Egg... ..	1	Genuine 1		
Oxtail Soup ... ..	1	Genuine 1		
Cocoa ... ..	1	Genuine 1		
	44	Genuine 41		3

(Signed) W. WASLEY,  
Superintendent.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1944.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received ... ..	914
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department ... ..	1086
Number of Nuisances Found ... ..	270
Number of Nuisances Abated ... ..	276
Number of Nuisances Not Abated ... ..	82
Number of Preliminary Notices Served ... ..	208
Number of Statutory Notices Served ... ..	59
Number of Reference to Officials ... ..	7
Number of Visits to Infectious Diseases and Enquiries	79

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bedrooms ... ..	15
Defective Flues ... ..	3
Defective Roofs ... ..	20
Defective Floors, Living and Bedrooms ... ..	7
Defective Gutters and Downspouting ... ..	8
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings ... ..	10
Defective Window Frames ... ..	4
Brickwork ... ..	1
Defective Dustbins ... ..	27
Defective Kitchen Ranges and Grates ... ..	7
Remove Accumulations, Manure, Rubbish ... ..	5
Defective Pavements ... ..	2
Filthy Houses and Rooms ... ..	6
Overcrowding ... ..	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	5

### Drainage and Water Closets.

Choked Drains or W.C.s ... ..	21
Defective Fittings, H.C. and Sinks ... ..	6
Defective W.C. Premises ... ..	9
Defective Access Covers and Chambers ... ..	6
Boxed-in Water Closets ... ..	1



Absence of Water Supply ... ..	8
Defective Gully and Surrounds ... ..	4
Defective Soil Pipe ... ..	4
Defective Flushing Cistern ... ..	10
Defective Waste Pipes ... ..	15
Defective Washing Boiler ... ..	1
Filthy W.C. Premises ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	210

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital ... ..	79
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	110
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Sulphur ... ..	46
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only ... ..	20
Number of Wards Disinfected ... ..	28
Number of Schools Disinfected ... ..	6
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected ... ..	319
Number of Books Destroyed ... ..	20
Disinfector Used (Steam) ... ..	67

TABLE IV.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Ashes to Refuse Tip ... ..	2186
Loads of Trade Refuse to Tip ... ..	1113
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip ... ..	150
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse ... ..	53
	<hr/>
	1316
	<hr/>
	3502

Total Loads 3,502—11.4 per working day.

### SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage shown as disposed of during the year shows an increase of 221 tons, which is made up chiefly of kitchen waste.

There is a reduction in waste paper disposed of by 26 tons, and this is 66 tons less than the previous year. I cannot stress too strongly the necessity of saving waste paper for provision of cartons for packing foodstuffs, wall boards, and other essential equipment for house building.

**Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1944.**

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper ...	392	1	1	Rubber ... ..	7	0	
Iron ... ..	20	1	0	Bones ... ..	7	7	3
Baled Tins ...	157	5	3	Kitchen Waste	243	17	3
Aluminim ...		4	1	Bottles and Jars			
Copper ... ..		3	0	(1,120 grs.) ...	66	0	0
Brass... ..		12	2				
Zinc ... ..		1	1				
Lead ... ..		17	2		906	8	1
Rags ... ..	17	9	1				

**Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1944—31st March, 1945.**

Income £4,542.

Expenditure £2,810

Excess of Income over Expenditure, £1,732.

**UNSOUND FOOD.**

During the year the following from Slaughterhouses and Tradesmen's Premises were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, and their use for such purpose prevented, same being voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

	<b>Condemned Food.</b>			
	Tins	Lbs.	No.	
Ox Tongue ... ..	2	6		
Spam ... ..	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Pressed Beef... ..		50 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Pork Luncheon Meat ... ..		62 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Luncheon Meat ... ..	68	26		
Prem ... ..	2	3		
Boiled Meat ... ..		12		
Beef ... ..		106 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Sirloin Beef ... ..		51		
Sausage Meat ... ..	4	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Pork Meat ... ..		30 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Chopped Ham ... ..	103			
Pork ... ..		63 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Minced Beef Loaf ... ..	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Brisket Beef ... ..	1	20		
Stewed Casserole Steak ... ..	5	3		
Sausages ... ..		123 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Mutton ... ..		38		
Pork Loaf ... ..	4			
Steak ... ..	42			
Lamb ... ..		8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Kam... ..	2			
Ham ... ..		28 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Rissoles ... ..			77	
Meat Pies ... ..			882	
Paste ... ..	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 jars	

## Condemned Food.

	Tins	Lbs.	No.
Corned Beef... ..	4	...	...
Tripe ... ..	...	440	...
Ox Liver ... ..	1	...	...
Devon Loaves ... ..	...	...	3
Four-in-One ... ..	143	...	...
Sheeps Liver... ..	...	...	4
Bacon ... ..	...	106	...
Slab Cake ... ..	...	30	...
Cakes ... ..	...	...	84
Meat and Vegetables... ..	2	...	...
Pork and Beans ... ..	1	5	...
Ready Meals ... ..	6	...	...
Vegetable Soup... ..	55	...	...
Scotch Broth... ..	7	...	...
Milk ... ..	466	...	...
Evaporated Milk ... ..	...	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	...
Skimmed Curd ... ..	...	140	...
Butter ... ..	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Peanut Butter ... ..	...	2	...
Dried Eggs ... ..	...	50	...
Disause... ..	72	...	...
Fish ... ..	...	917	...
Sole ... ..	...	80	...
Mackerel ... ..	2	...	...
Pilchards ... ..	124	...	...
Salmon ... ..	42	...	...
Sardines ... ..	12	...	...
Herrings ... ..	37	...	4 boxes
Shrimps ... ..	3	...	...
Crawfish ... ..	2	...	...
Cockles... ..	...	...	1 jar
Sardine Paste ... ..	2	...	...
Lobster... ..	1	...	...
Fish Roll ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Fish Cakes ... ..	...	...	437
Rabbit ... ..	3	...	...
Preserves ... ..	1	105	...
Marmalade ... ..	5	...	...
Syrup ... ..	8	...	...
Oranges ... ..	...	361	...
Lemons... ..	...	165	...
Pears ... ..	1	...	...
Damsons ... ..	1	...	...
Peaches ... ..	3	...	...
Plums ... ..	26	...	...
Peas ... ..	15	...	...
Beans ... ..	51	...	...
Carrots ... ..	3	...	...
Mixed Vegetables ... ..	18	...	...
Tomatoes ... ..	347	...	...
Beetroot ... ..	...	...	1 jar
Mixed Pickles ... ..	...	...	2 jars
Bottle Sauce ... ..	...	...	1
Biscuits ... ..	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Crumpets ... ..	...	...	622
Chocolate ... ..	...	9	160 Bars
Milk Cocoa ... ..	16	...	...



## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table gives the number of dealers operating within the district:—

Resident Retailers ... ..	59
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers ... ..	5
Resident and Non-Resident Wholesalers ... ..	11
Non-Resident Retailers ... ..	3
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers ... ..	10

The approximate number of Cows kept by Resident Cowkeepers is between 70 and 80, so that over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Rhyl is produced outside the district boundary.

## MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 355 samples of milk were taken for examination by the rezasurin test, and of this number 252 (or 71 per cent.) were "A", 58 (or 16 per cent.) were "B", and 45 (or 13 per cent.) were "C".

The Council co-operated with the Provincial Dairy Bacteriologist by the taking of samples up to the 30th September, but after that date all samples were obtained on the Council's behalf as the Provincial Dairy Bacteriologist and the War Agricultural Executive Committee refused to provide the Local Authority with the list of results.

One sample of pasteurized milk was taken and was "satisfactory."

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 19 persons and places registered under the Offensive Trades Clauses of the Public Health Act and the Public Health Amendment Act, viz.: 15 Fish and Chip Potato Friers, 1 Tripe Dresser, etc., and 1 Gut Scraper (all these are subject to annual licence), and 2 Marine Stores, persons and places.

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1944, to 31st December, 1944:—

Cattle ... ..	2,400
Calves ... ..	2,464
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	23,077
Pigs ... ..	267
	<hr/>
	28,208

Meat seized and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 30 tons 12 cwt.

Slaughtering takes place at the Public Abattoir for the Rhyl Urban District, Prestatyn Urban District, and St. Asaph Rural District, under the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

### REFUSE COLLECTION.

The whole of the work of Collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Two S. & D. Freighters and two Leyland Cub Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house and trade refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping.

### HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 4,903.

No houses were erected for the working class.

No legal action was taken under the Public Health Acts.

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district.

The only staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Sanitary Inspectors along with their other general duties.

### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911—1928.

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the district.

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919, AND RODENT INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Following the Government's lead in tackling this problem throughout the country, the Council have taken energetic measures in their area.

A complete survey of the district has been made and it has been found not to be heavily infested with rats or mice.

In June, 1944, a full-time Rodent Operative was appointed by the Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Food, and for the period June to December, 1944, 30 properties were treated for rats and 277 rats were destroyed.

In the same period 42 properties were treated for mice, and the Council entered into contracts with property owners for the destruction of rats and/or mice.

The latest methods of rodent destruction as laid down by the Ministry of Food are in operation.

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES,  
F.S.I.Assoc., M.R.San.Inst.







